

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL XX.—No 1083.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1806.

## TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

WEISIGER'S TAVERN,  
Frankfort, Kentucky.



The Subscriber, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken possession of his house, lately occupied by Capt. Phillip Bush, and known by the sign of THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expence, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious. He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hoffler to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

## CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayfield, on Water street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Dorsey's Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co

September 29, 1806.

REWARD. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Lexington, near the road leading from Lexington to Georgetown, on the evening of Friday last, to the Rev. Mr. White & Mr. Dyer, two persons who will deliver the said person I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said person and whose books & change he may be obliged to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he still continues the

Painting and Gilding Business, to which he will add the Mending, making, and framing of Looking Glasses;

He will also have an elegant assortment of Gilt Picture Frames.

The subscriber has likewise on hand an assortment of EARTHEN WARE.

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1806.

## A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

147 1-4 Acres of land, wherein I live, of a superior quality, about one mile from Lexington, on the road leading to Cynthiana. It has on it a very convenient two story house, with three rooms below and three above, with three brick chimneys; a kitchen, smoke house, negro houses, a barn and stable room for 15 horses, an apple orchard of 60 old bearing trees and about 150 of young trees, all of excellent fruit. It is well watered with never failing springs, and a stream runs through it sufficient to turn a mill at least six months in the year with 17 feet fall, about 50 or 60 acres cleared, about 20 acres in meadow, 3 lots of clover and blue grass, the whole under an excellent fence—the balance well timbered, and a large portion of excellent meadow ground—also, the stock of horses, cattle and hogs, and will give seven years credit to the purchaser.

M. SATTERWHITE.  
September 3, 1806.

RICHARD TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort; where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forge, and an attentive ostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the publick favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1806.

FOR SALE,  
A very excellent WAGGON, with five Geers and the fifth chain, in complete order. Enquire of the printer.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,  
FROM the farm of the subscriber, on Monday the 29th of September last a

SORREL HORSE, nearly fifteen hands high, about 9 years old, has a flip, some saddle marks, and a small lump on one of his thighs, no brands recollectable. Any person delivering said horse to the subscriber, shall be rewarded.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

October 15, 1806.

NOTICE.

MRS. ELIZABETH WILSON, maiden name Elizabeth Oblains, daughter of John and Mary Oblains, of York county, state of Pennsylvania, and married Isaac Wilson against her parents' will, who it is thought is dead. And said Elizabeth Wilson, now a widow, or married to some other person, may hear of something very much to her advantage, by applying to the subscriber at Henry Court House, or at his farm in Woodford county Kentucky.

Edmund Searcy.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS, & Co.  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM

NEW-ORLEANS,

A quantity of Jamaica spirits, Sugar and Fish, which they will sell on the following terms, viz:

4th proof spirits by the hhd. \$2 per gall.  
—barrel \$2 12 cts. do.  
Sugar by the barrel or cwt. 22cts pr.lb.  
—smaller quantity 25 cts.

Fish, as usual.

Lexington, Oct. 1, 1806.

STOP THE DESERTER.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous at Nashville, on the evening of the 2d inst. John Johnson, a private soldier in the army of the United States, aged twenty-one years, five feet eight inches high, dark eyes, dark hair, dark complexion; had on when he went away a blue infantry coat, a white woolen jacket, and linen pantaloons edged with blue, his buttons are marked U.S. with the Eagle; he is slender but very strait, has a pert look, an active walk, was born and raised in the state of Connecticut. Whoever will apprehend said deserter and deliver him to me in Nashville, Lieut. H. Johnson at Lexington, or any other officer of the U.S. army, or confine him in any jail, and give notice thereof, shall receive ten Dollars reward, with all reasonable expenses.

ALPHA KINGSBY, Lieut.

1st U. S. Regt. Inf'ty.

Nashville, 4th October, 1806.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to forward any person from taking an alignment or title to a piece of

land, entered in the name of Charles Morehead, and patented to the same, of

203 acres, in Montgomery county, as I purchased the same of him, and paid for the same, sometime about the year 1801, and some time after that time he died, and his representatives refuse to make title to me for the same.

Weathers Smith Sen.

October 14, 1806.

swic

## JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick in general, that he continues to keep a house of

ENTERTAINMENT, in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALOE;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western County. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Oster particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

## FOR SALE,

A LIKELY young NEGRO WOMAN, well acquainted with hose work—enquire of the Printer.

tf 1st August, 1806.

## I HAVE FOR SALE,

A trusty HOUSE WOMAN, thirty-two years of age, and of good constitution, is an expert cotton spinner, and sews & knits well—price £30.

Matteus Flournoy.

Fayette county, Sept. 29, 1806.

WILLIAM DORSKY,

WISHES to inform his friends and the publick in general, that he carries on

Coopering Business,

in Lexington, three doors above Mr. Samuel Ayres, and opposite to Mr. Rankin, Main-street and has on hand a large assortment of vessels from 10 to 100 gallons, and hopes by his particular attention to business to merit their custom. 12m.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS we made a contract with John Jordan Jr. of Lexington, bearing date, 1<sup>st</sup> day of April 1806, for a plantation near said town of Lexington, for which we were to pay in slaves and whiskey; not less than 60,000 slaves, nor less than 2000 gallons of whiskey, to be paid in Orleans &c. on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of May 1807, and the balance on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of May 1808, in the same way, before which time, the said John Jordan Jr. is bound to make us a clear and indisputable title to the aforesaid plantation. And whereas a certain Jacob Clair, of said town, holds a mortgage on said plantation, for 2500 dollars, a much larger sum than was contemplated in said contract, and for certain reasons which we explained to the said John Jordan Jr. we did on the 4<sup>th</sup> inst. call on him to give us security, that he would convey to us the said plantation agreeable to contract, or rescind and make void the same, notwithstanding we had progressed largely in the preparation for payment; but he refused, and still refuses to do either—We therefore give notice to the said John Jordan Jr. that we shall defer the contract, and leave him his plantation without ever possessing it, and to the publick to take no alignment on the aforesaid contract, as we are determined to comply with no part thereof unless compelled by law, under the aforesaid circumstances.

We therefore give notice to the

John Jordan Jr. that we shall defer the contract, and leave him his plantation without ever possessing it, and to the publick to take no alignment on the aforesaid contract, as we are determined to comply with no part thereof unless compelled by law, under the aforesaid circumstances.

Edmd. & Anderson Searcy.

October 16, 1806.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on the waters of the Town fork of Elkhorn, Fayette county, on Sunday the 12<sup>th</sup> inst. a negro woman named

P A T T,

about nineteen years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, slender made, has a scar I think on the upper part of her breast; had on and took with her a black bonnet, an old hat, a white ground calico habit patched with a different kind, a calico short-gown, a white linen petticoat, flounced, a blue do. a blue blanket sewed up like a bag and a pair of the shoes of boots. The said negro I bought the 20<sup>th</sup> of last month, the property of George Beeson, of Pendleton county. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said negro to me, or five dollars if secured in any jail so that I may get her again.

Jacob McConathy.

October 20, 1806.

Taken up by Walter Adams, in

Madison county, near Winter's old mill, on Tate's creek, a

Small Bay Horse,

two or three years old, a star in his forehead, some white on his heels, a tail, thirteen hands and half an inch high, no brand perceptible, appraised to 30 dollars. 1st July 1806.

Mitchell Overstreet, J.P. M.C.

Lexington, May 10.

FOR SALE FOR CASH,

A Likely Young Negro Man,

That is active, strong and healthy. En-

quire at this office.

tf July 16, 1806.

## DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

HAS removed to his farm, seven miles east of Lexington, near the Rev. A. Dudley's; where he will practice Medicine in all its different branches. He has on hand a large quantity of Genuine Medicine, which he will sell by whole sale or retail.

He also offers for sale, two hundred and sixty-eight acres of first rate

MILITARY LAND,

near Hornbeck's mill Clarke county, a part of Col. Nathaniel Gist's survey.—He will take Cash or Young Negroes for it.

to Fayette county, 10th Feb. 1806.

ALEXANDER PARKER

Has just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at his store in Lexington, (on Main-street, opposite the Public Square)

A very extensive and elegant assortment

of DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARD WARE,

QUEEN'S & GLASS

WARE.

And will be sold very low for Cash, or

suitable produce.

He has also received ver the Barge Ann

from New-Orleans,

40 Barrels of Louisiana Su-

gar,

10 do. Loaf do.

1020 Bottles Bordeaux Claret,

Lemon-johns Sbrub & Lime

Juice,

20 Cwt. Campeachy Logwood,

500 lb. Blistered Steele,

To be sold by the quantity, on a credit

of 60 and 90 days.

Cash will be given for

Good American Hemp.

Lexington, July 25, 1806.

BASIL & YOGUE,

COPPER & TIN SMITHS,

Respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from Baltimore, an elegant assortment of Copper and Tin, &c. They will continue at Danville, and at Sheibyville, as

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

BELIEVING that the objects of the Western World were *inimical* to our country, and confident that Humphrey Marshall was a principal promoter and prominent supporter of that paper, I thought proper to express my sentiments on the subject in the Kentucky Gazette, under the signature of "Independence," with a view to call the public attention to the real source of the Western World, and the motives of its *partisans*, that they might receive the *exaggerations* and *merit-ed contempt* of all good men.

Mr. Marshall demanded of the Editor, the real name of "Independence"—conditions were made which Mr. Marshall had failed to comply with. Conscious of the *reality* of my intentions, and willing that my motives should undergo public scrutiny, I did not hesitate to give up my real name.

It was my intention to have answered Mr. Marshall's address at length, but I find it so replete with inconveniences and contradictions, and so intermingled with *scurrility* and abuse, that it scarcely merits any answer.

I do not mean to contend with Mr. Marshall, the point of superiority in writing; as to quantity, I will cheerfully yield, and as to *matter and quality*, the world can judge. I will only notice such parts of his address as may be necessary to shew its fallacy, to refer to proofs which contradict his statements, and to expose his motives.

Mr. Marshall says, "it has been a uniform principle of his conduct to avoid doing injury, and to do justice to all men;" and again, "I defy my enemies to shew where by writing I have attacked the private character of any man." Can Mr. Marshall be serious in these declarations? He ought to be the last man who would make them; he must know the reverse. To establish the fact, that they are not true, I refer the public and Mr. Marshall to his writings in the Kentucky Gazette, Palladium and the Western World, where more than a dozen of cases in point can be found. But he professes against attacks on private character—I wonder who commenced it? Look at "An Observer," and many of his publications in the Western World, and the question is answered.

Mr. Marshall next tells you, "to render my accuser the more worthy of notice and of public attention, I shall draw around him some adventurous circumstances, with which he is connected by various relations." Now let us examine what these *adventurous circumstances* are. Why, Mr. Marshall says, "that I went frequently to Frankfort about the time the Western World made its appearance, when it was expected that some of my connections were to be implicated in the Spanish Conspiracy," that "I was nearly being concerned in the attempt to assassinate Street," that "I am the bosom friend and confidential correspondent of John Fowler, and that I am the step-son-in-law of the honorable Harry Innes." It is true I was at Frankfort several times in the month of July last, during the sitting of the Federal Court, attending to my business in that court, and as a witness before a Court-Martial—Mr. Marshall well knew the cause of my attendance. As to my being nearly concerned in an attempt to assassinate Street, Mr. Marshall himself cannot believe it. Mr. Street knows better, (his scurrilous address to me notwithstanding.) The facts shall shortly be laid before the public for their decision.

But I am the bosom friend and confidential correspondent of Capt. Fowler, & the son-in-law of Judge Innes. Here Mr. Marshall disfigures his *covenfoot*—he has suffered his *burred to overcome* his *judgement*, and has made an attack the most wanton and malicious on the characters of those gentlemen, to gratify his own resentment and revenge. He has *lugged* in the names of Capt. Fowler and Judge Innes, without the shadow of a pretext for the sole purpose of venting his malignant spleen and deadly hatred against them. But Mr. Marshall may rest assured that the characters of those gentlemen are out of his reach; all the abuse and scurrility which he is capable of, (and for which he *possesses* a talent in an eminent degree,) will never foil them; it will only serve as a mirror to make them *more resplendent*.

in the eyes of all true republicans.

I am proud to acknowledge myself the friend, and shall always be happy to be the confidential correspondent of Capt. Fowler—he is a sincere friend and a faithful representative.—Fellow Citizens, you know him well; his meritorious exertions as the guardian of your liberties and rights, in support of the republican cause, and the honest discharge of his public functions for a series of years, will never be forgotten.

It is true that I am the step-son-in-law of Judge Innes, and am happy in the connection; his character and conduct, both public and private, I respect in the highest degree and think them worthy of imitation. But what has this to do with my charges against Mr. Marshall? Why, he says these *adventitious circumstances* influenced my conduct towards him. Never was man more mistaken. I call God to witness that I was actuated by the reasons assigned in my letter to Mr. Marshall, (which is before the public, and therefore is unnecessary to be recapitulated,) that I never consulted any person whatever on the subject, nor did my nearest and best friends know any thing of the several publications until they were prepared for the press. I was not influenced by party spirit, but was governed by what I thought my duty, and deemed to be necessary.

Mr. Marshall says, it was expected, "that some of my connections were to be implicated in the Spanish Conspiracy." That it was his wish, and that he has exerted every means to implicate them I have no doubt, but that any *connection or relation* of mine ever was concerned in the Spanish Conspiracy, or any other association *inimical* to the interest of their country, with a view to become attached to the Spanish Monarchy, I positively deny, and call upon Mr. Marshall to state the instance, and exhibit his proof.

I shall not notice the insinuations and scurrilous abuse of Mr. Marshall against Judge Innes, further than to correct one statement. The fact came within my own knowledge, I mean this charge, "That he was once the contributor of *relative facts* for Magruder's history of the Western country; he has withdrawn the documents, it is said, to compile his own defence; but fortunately for the cause of truth, not until the *bistorian* had proclaimed to the world the existence of a Spanish association in Kentucky."

The papers alluded to, were procured from Judge Innes, and handed to Mr. Magruder by myself, and were altogether on the subject of Indian affairs, shewing the degradations which had been committed, and the necessity of the United States extending protection to the people of the then district of Kentucky. I do positively assert, there was nothing contained in them relative to the Spanish Conspiracy, &c. and I do most solemnly declare and pledge myself to prove that the pamphlet wrote by Mr. Magruder, entitled "Reflections on Louisiana," from which the extract published in the Western World, on which Mr. Marshall relies for the proof of his assertion is taken, was published long before Mr. Magruder ever saw or heard of the papers furnished him by Judge Innes.

The precious confessions of Mr. Marshall, that he approves the conduct of the Editors of the Western World, that he is the author of "An Observer," and detests the name Republican, &c. require no comment, they fully support what I have suggested against him on that score—want no better proof.

But Mr. Marshall does not know the *politics* of the Editors of the Western World. Very much like a whale—indeed it is difficult to determine whether they are of any politics, but one fact we know, they are void of principle and destitute of truth. Mr. Marshall no doubt knows what party & politics they have engaged to support.

I have called to Mr. Marshall's recollection, certain charges by way of interrogatories, with a view that the public might know the character and motives of a principle supporter of the Spanish Conspiracy, a defamer and flanderer of some of the best characters in our country. Let us examine how Mr. Marshall has answered them. It has been stated that he was charged with *perjury* by the Judges of the Court of Appeals; in answer to this, he has laid before the public, a lengthy and laboured defence, in a pamphlet containing the proceedings of the Senate of the United

States on that subject, in which the Senate say, that as the crime was committed near two years before Mr. Marshall's election as Senator, and as no documents accompanied the petition of the Legislature of Kentucky, and no person appeared to prosecute, they had no jurisdiction of the case, nor could Mr. Marshall's consent give them jurisdiction. Is this sufficient to prove Mr. Marshall's innocence? I trust not; he might as well contend, if charged with a capital crime, of which he was really guilty, that because he was never prosecuted his innocence is proven. If he was not guilty why did he not prosecute the Judges for flander? Mr. Marshall has laboured and used his utmost exertions to prove that his vote in the Virginia Convention was correct, and enumerates the good consequences which have flowed from it. I never made it a question whether the vote was a good one, for I think the adoption of the Federal Constitution was right; but I condemn Mr. Marshall (and would any other man under like circumstances) for having promised to do what he knew to be the will of his constituents, thereby securing his election, and afterwards voting in direct opposition to this fact I believe can be established on Mr. Marshall by at least twenty living witnesses. His vote ratifying the British treaty is attended with similar circumstances; he then knew the will of his constituents, and acted contrary to it; to establish this fact, see the different publications on the subject in the Kentucky Gazette.

It has been asked, "does he recollect the person who wrote in the Surveyor's office in 1783-4, and was suspected for making alterations in entries which interfered with the claims of some of his friends?" Mr. Marshall says, no doubt he is the person alluded to; I can tell him, that he is the very man, and as he is not satisfied with the manner in which the question is stated, to enable him to understand it fully, I refer him and such persons as have doubts on the subject, to a Bill in Chancery, exhibited in the late Washington District Court, by Samuel Patterson against Thomas Marshall and others, which suit was removed to the General Court in Frankfort. In that Bill the charge is fully stated. To an entry in the name of Samuel Patterson for 12500 acres, on Johnson's fork of Licking, to Wm. Walker's entry of 21400 acres, on Raven creek, and to many other entries which may be found by examining the Surveyor's books—these alterations are in the hand writing of Humphrey Marshall, which is sufficient to justify the suspicion at least; what his motives were I will not undertake to say, but the public on an investigation can judge.

It is not my intention to notice Mr. Marshall's scurrility and Billinggate abuse, against myself; nothing better could be expected from a man destitute of principle and void of truth, whose whole life has been devoted to news paper controversies, and employed in flandering and vilifying his fellow men.

I never did intend to attempt a defence of the supposed conspirators, because I am satisfied that no such conspiracy ever existed, and I again call upon Mr. Marshall and the Western World to prove their assertions. I have neither time nor inclination to pursue Mr. Marshall through the mazes of his different news paper publications—my principal motive was to bring him before the public; in this, I have succeeded, and there I leave him to receive his sentence.

THOMAS BODLEY.

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Spanish Association, Blount's Conspiracy, and General Miranda's Expedition.

[CONTINUED.]

No. XV.

CONCLUDED.

Although various treaties and conventions had been formed with the north western tribes, in the years 1775 & 76, yet the powerful influence of the British government, during the revolutionary war, caused the Oneidas, the Tuscaroras and several other Indian nations, lying on our frontiers, from Georgia to Canada, to arm against us; but at the close of the general peace of 1783, measures were taken to effect a treaty likewise, with the Indians, and accordingly, peace was concluded in the year 1784, at Fort Stanwix, with the hostile part of the northern Indians, known by the name of the Six Nations. In January, 1793, a similar treaty was ef-

fected with part of the western tribes, led his present, continued with him nearly one hour, and then departed in the most friendly manner. But they had scarcely cleared his oars, before they pointed in a fire upon his crew, which was returned as soon as circumstances would permit, and a most unequal combat was sustained for several hours, when they abandoned their design, but not until they had killed, and wounded eleven out of fifteen of the boat's crew. The same Indians had, however, previously met about the mouth of the Ohio, several of Wilkinson's Tobacco boats for Orleans, which they treated with the greatest civility, and did not attempt the slightest species of injury.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Louisiana Gazette.

MR. MOWRY,

If the following remarks, the object of which is to point out the importance of this country, and its intimate connexion with the United States in general and the western country in particular, meet your approbation, please to give them a place in your Gazette, an oblige

AN AMERICAN.

THE importance of Louisiana, and the rank which nature defines it to hold, as a member of the United States, are now becoming generally known to the people of the union. Until lately, and whilst under the government of Spain, the Province and its productions were disregarded except by some merchants and adventurers; it was unexplored by those capable of appreciating its value, and the voice of the few who proclaimed its advantages and resources, was either slighted or imputed to interested motives. The veil is now rent, curiosity, speculation and the wish of providing for poor and numerous families have drawn amongst us emigrants of all ranks from every part of the United States.—The immensity of the country, the richness of the soil, the value of the productions, the cheapness of land, the facility of intercourse between the most distant parts and the capital, the uncommon salubrity of the climate, which was found equal to any part of the United States, have alike called forth their joy and astonishment, and their communications to their friends, in the most distant recesses of the union, have at length dispelled the cloud of prejudice which prevented the people of the Atlantic and western states from examining and enjoying the benefits to be realized among us. Should the man of commerce entertain a doubt of the future grandeur of Louisiana, let him cast an eye on the map of America, and with the first glance he must discover, that from the sources of the Ohio to the east, to those of the Missouri on the west, comprehending a space of 40 degrees of longitude, and from the source of the Mississippi in the latitude of 47 to the Gulf of Mexico in the latitude of 29, every stream is tributary to and pours into its waters, its productions into this first of rivers—let him then inform himself of the prodigious population of these countries until lately uninhabited, let him enquire what they produced twenty years since, what they now produce, and from thence infer, not only what they are capable of becoming, but what they must be in an equal time in future when enjoying the blessings of a free government.—Can any one reflect for an instant on this subject and not be lost in wonder?

Accordingly new treaties were held at Fort Harmar, the latter part of the year 1788, with a representation of all the six or northern nations—the Mohawks excepted—and with a representation of the following tribes, viz. the Wyandots, the Delawares, the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattiwatomas, and Sacs—By these treaties, nearly the same boundaries were recognized and established by a principal purchase, as had been stipulated by the former treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort M'Intosh.

It was after these treaties that the correspondence between the Indians and the Spanish Associates principally progressed; and it was the care and attention of the latter perpetually to frustrate the views of the executive with regard to the Indians. The unprovoked aggressions of the Miami and Wabash Indians upon the peaceful citizens of Kentucky after these treaties were concluded, solely originated from the emissaries of the Spanish Conspirators, who exerted their endeavours to collect into a body the banditti, and outcasts Indians of the Shawnees and Cherokees, for this purpose. But these plundering savages were taught to respect and leave unmolested the property of every Spanish Associate. This can be proved by the testimony of many characters, living at present in the state.

The circumstance of the attack which was made upon Major Doughty in April, 1790, is an evidence of the partiality exhibited by the Indians to some white settlers, in preference to others. This officer, along with an ensign, Seddon, and a party of fifteen men, were ascending the Tennessee river, when they met with a party of 40 Indians, who approached under a white flag, the well known emblem of peace. They came on board the major's boat, received

advantages, he will learn with plea-

sure that many worthy characters among his countrymen have preceeded him, and that on the Mississippi in particular, those who have attempted the cultivation of the Sugar Cane are making immense fortunes, with the same number of hands which in Maryland and Virginia scarce sufficed to pay their annual expences. But it is not to the rich alone (who on account of the expence of the first establishments can attempt the cultivation of the sugar cane) that Louisiana holds out a prospect of a better fortune—the poorer classes equally find their account in the cultivation of Indigo, Rice and Cotton, which within a very few years have increased the riches of the inhabitants of the Mississippi territory and Louisiana generally, in a proportion, that would not be believed, except by those who had seen the change. Louisiana then, wants nothing but an additional population, to be the first country in the universe, and that population it is rapidly acquiring. It has the singular felicity of offering some advantages to each of the three great portions into which nature has divided our immense empire.—To the inhabitants of the eastern states who are mostly a commercial & sea faring people, it offers an immense commerce which it never can carry on itself, for want of shipping & seamen of its own, as for ages to come the natives of the country will of choice apply to agriculture, which so soon affords them an independence, rather than to the sea which has nothing in their eyes to compensate its toils and dangers. (a) The people of the eastern states will therefore of necessity be the carriers of our immense and wealthy productions to their own and foreign countries; they will supply us in return with the luxuries and conveniences of life, which we do not raise within ourselves, they will form the richest commercial establishments among us, and by having connexions already formed in other countries, and large fortunes already employed will be able almost exclusively to enjoy a commerce which in a few years will be equal to the remainder of the United States.

To the people of the middle and southern states, whose lands require a new species of cultivation, which can no longer be managed in the former method, nor raise the crops they have been accustomed to, on account of the poorness of the soil exhausted by the tobacco plant, it offers an outlet for the future abundance of their black population, and an extravagant price for what will shortly be to them, an incumbrance instead of an advantage.—But it is to the western states that Louisiana offers the greatest and most immediate benefits. United now under one common government, our interest is the same, they have nothing now to fear from foreign outrage, the channel to the sea, and thence to the most distant parts of the world is assured to them, and their commodities will in future pass freely without being burdened by foreign duties or their agents embarrassed by foreign officers. In proportion as the population of this country increases it will afford a greater vent for the produce of the Ohio and its waters, which we shall prefer buying of them, when assured of a constant supply, rather than raise them ourselves, as we can more advantageously employ our time and hands in the cultivation of richer productions (b) which in return we shall supply them with, at cheaper rates than they can be furnished by foreigners. Our merchants as they acquire large capitals will be able to export to more advantage the surplus productions of their soil, and will afford them extensive credits, the circumitous trade which is now carried on with a few ports of the Atlantic states, will give place to one more direct and less extensive with New Orleans, where in future their investments will be made for home consumption; and Louisiana, as it now is from interest, duty and choice, attached to the government of the United States, will form a link to connect the Western with the Atlantic states, which otherwise could not hold together, and which by their separation would cause their mutual destruction. On this head it is needless to enlarge as the most experienced must see the truth of this position. Louisiana in the hands of a foreign power would control the whole of our western settlements, but supported now by their population and secure of their assistance, if ever it be wanted, it has nothing to fear from external enemies. The only thing it has to

It is therefore evident that the lands of the Mississippi, which are all fit for sugar or cotton, will not be employed to raise corn, when the planters are assured of a supply from above—and the inhabitants of the Ohio, and its waters will have on the Mississippi, without locking to a foreign market, an outlet for almost the whole of their crops, and the consumption must annually increase. It is the same with other provisions—Our lands will be too valuable to devote much of them to pasture, and the climate is too warm to permit us to salt our own meat intended to be kept through the summer. It may be objected that the culture of rice is more advantageous, and that the planters might be tempted to feed their slaves principally on it.

An acre (or arpent) produces 20 barrels of rough rice, or ten barrels weighing 1 cwt. and 3-4ths each of clean rice, which at 3 dollars per cwt. is 52 50

It will, however be evident that while the planter can procure this price for his rice, or any thing like it he will ship it to a foreign market, and not feed his slaves on it, and besides rice is not supposed so healthy a food as corn, and will only be raised in small quantities, by the poorer planters. This branch can never therefore, interfere with the inhabitants of the Ohio, and in proportion as the lands are drained, and made capable of producing the cane, the cultivation of rice will be abandoned for sugar.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dinwiddie county, to his friend in Frederick county (Virginia) dated 17th August, last.*

"Our anxiety to hear from your part of the country is much increased by the present very alarming prospect of our own. Never, in the recollection of our oldest inhabitants, did the face of nature wear so gloomy an aspect. A drought has continued nearly fifteen months, and its effects are truly distressing. Crops of every description are cut off at least two thirds—our wheat crops have fallen far short of their usual returns—and it was a rare thing for any person to raise more than their seed from the oats. The cold dry spring destroyed so many plants as to disable most people from planting more than half their usual crops of tobacco—and slack seasons at the time of planting and subsequent dry weather, has killed a great proportion of what was planted. There cannot be more than one-third of a crop made.

With Corn the important crisis is past. However favourable the weather may be hereafter it cannot revive—there will not be one-third of a crop made between McHenry and the Potomac. The great scarcity of grain renders it impossible to raise meats. If, therefore, there is not liberal supply both of bread and meat from some distant source, there must certainly be a famine.

All our water courses are nearly dried. Springs and Wells never before known to fail, do not afford a drop of water. Meal cannot be obtained anywhere. Wyatt's\* and Hardway's mills do just make out to grind hominy, but not meal for their customers; and unless it rains shortly, they will not be able to do that. You may walk over either of their ponds, or any part of the river, by throwing a fence rail across. Carts have come quite from the Isle of Wight to Wyatt's mills, which he has been obliged to turn off, in order to supply his customers. This dreary prospect has raised the spirit of emigration to a high pitch; every body talks of moving somewhere or other; but Tennessee appears to be the place where most of the emigrants from this country will move to.

\**Wyatt's and Hardway's Mills, on Nottaway river, a large deep stream, generally impassable, except at the numerous bridges which cross it.*

†*Isle of Wight county, distant from Wyatt's mills from fifty to seventy miles.*

WOODFORD County, Aug. 16, 1806.  
TAKEN UP by Joseph Sellars, near Wilkins' mill, a

Brown Mare,

fourteen hands and a half high, five or six years old, off hind foot white, some white on the other, some white hairs in the forehead, has a flaking in one of the hind legs, docked, but no brands perceptible—appraised to 40 dollars. Also

A Sorrel Horse,  
thirteen and a half hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, a blaze face, a hole in the upper corner of one of the eye lashes, both hind feet white, docked but no brands perceptible—appraised to 35 dollars. Certified under my hand, this 22d day of October, 1806.

R. M. THOMAS, J. P.

KENTUCKY WINE.  
A few gallons for sale. Apply at this office.



"True to his charge—

He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,

News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 30.

The serious attention of the Citizens of Kentucky, is solicited to the observations in our last, under the signature of "A Friend to Commerce." The prospectus of a Commercial Company, with a subscription paper, is lodged for signatures at this office. That some plan must be adopted to prevent the exportation of our circulating specie, is obvious to every one engaged in business; and we have seen none which promises better success than the one proposed.

Publick curiosity is still on tiptoe relative to the object of Col. Burr's visits to the Western country. He is still in this town, where he has been for some time—yet all his transactions are enveloped in mystery.

Various are the conjectures on the subject. Some favourable, others unfavourable to the reputation of Col. B. That some grand object is in contemplation we have no doubt; and we are disposed to think that object not unfavourable to the interests of the union. At present it would be improper to publish our opinions; but if our suspicions are well founded, a few months will probably lay his plans before the publick.

*Sporting Intelligence.*  
Estill's Station Track, Madison county, 23d and 24th October, 1806.

First day, a Sweep Stakes, for two year old colts, one mile the heats. Won by Mr. Gentry's grey colt, by Volunter, beating four others.

Second day, a Sweep Stakes, free for every age, one mile the heats. Won by Col. Irvine's foal filly, by Speculator, (a three year old,) beating an aged horse, and two of four years old, the third heat distancing the field with ease.

RICHMOND, October 3.  
*Crops in Virginia.*—So great is the apprehended scarcity in several counties of Virginia, that a proposition has been made to stop the proceedings of the courts of Justice. According to the Raleigh Minerva, it has actually been carried into effect in Brunswick county; for the Magistrates refused, at the time fixed for the last term, to go on the bench and open court; alledging that to give judgements at this period, against many individuals would be their ruin.

Some of the Southern and Western counties, unwilling thus to suspend the administration of justice, have deliberated upon the expediency of petitioning the Legislature to enjoin all executions, and to suspend the collection of taxes during the ensuing year. Such a measure is said to have been adopted within a few years past in regard to some of the counties of this commonwealth.

"Our crops, of every kind (says a gentleman in Brufwick county) are astonishingly short. Nothing less than 5 dollars per barrel is spoken of for Corn from the stack. I am confident, that unless our demand can be supplied from abroad, the next summer will exhibit many distressing scenes of extreme want."

Let the Corn-Merchant, therefore, seriously consider, whether it would not be extremely to his interest, to supply the southern parts of Virginia with Corn, from the more abundant markets of South-Carolina and New-Orleans.

NORFOLK, Sept. 25.

The following is a list of the number of English ships that composed the fleet off Trafalgar—with the state they were in after the engagement, and the names and number of vessels that joined the English just before—it is translated from a French official account and deemed correct and has not been before published here.

*Ships Dismasted.*

Guns.

The Victory,	100
Temeraire,	98
Queen,	98
Canopas,	98
Thunderer,	98
Spencer,	74
Swiftsure,	74
In a crippled state.	
The Driad,	
Li Sarmatte,	
Hardie,	
Sunk in or after the action.	
The Britannia,	100
Prince of Wales,	98
Neptune,	98
Prince,	98

*Burnt after this action.*  
The Defence, 74  
Lost on the coast.  
The Donegal, 80  
Tiger, 80  
Orion, 74  
Monitor, 74  
Colossus, 74  
Sparta, 74

*In good condition.*

The Wincham, 74

Zealous, 74

Conqueror, 74

Revenge, 74

Achilles, 74

Mars, 74

Bellerophon, 74

Polyphemus, 74

*Ships that joined before the battle.*

Duke of York, 90

Royal Sovereign, 100, lost,

500,000l. sterl. on board

bound to Malta.

Swift, 80, dis-

masted and towed by a

frigate.

Lightning, 74

Eagle, 74

From this statement it will appear

that although the English obtained the

victory, it was obtained with a loss

dreadfully severe on their part and also

with a considerable superiority in num-

ber on their side at the commencement

of the action particularly in first rate

ships.

NEW-YORK, October 3.

THE boats of Commodore Hood's

squadron attacked two corvettes at the

mouth of the Garonne, and brought off

one, Le Caesar of 18 guns and 87 men.

POSTSCRIPT.

Last night at 12 o'clock, the following information was sent up by the pilot boat Clytus, from the ship Eliza, Waterman, in 40 days from Liverpool. By this conveyance we learn, that on the 18th Aug. the prospect of peace between G. Britain and France had subsided—and nothing expected but a continuance of War.

FOUNDED  
ONE day last week, on Curd's road, about two miles from Lexington.

A MAN'S SADDLE.

The owner can hear of it by applying at this office.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS lost on yesterday, about ten o'clock, on Scot's road, within one mile of Lexington, a

*Yellow Pocket Book,*

marked with the Saddler's lion with black; some blank papers sewed in it, wherein was accounts of money received. It inclosed about nineteen or twenty dollars in silver, a bond on a certain Works executed to Cary L. Clark of Georgetown for 200 dollars, with a credit of about 167 dollars. It likewise contains one pair of gold Ear Bobs, and one Gold Ring, and some receipts. The person finding and delivering the above mentioned Pocket Book to the subscriber now in Lexington, or to Mr. John Kiefer in Lexington, will receive the above reward.

JOHN KEGRISE.

Lexington, Oct. 27th 1806. 3d.

*Logan County, Set.*

Aaron Lewis esq. returns that Robert Dickey had taken up, on the head of the Rock house fork of Gauger's River in Logan county.

A BAY MARE,

Three years old past, about 15 hands high, has a blaze down her face, both hind feet white, has on about a 4s. Bell tied on with a narrow strap, has some white streaks of hair in her tail, natural trotter. Appraised to fifty-five dollars, by John Curd and Daniel M'Goodwin July 25th 1806, before me Aaron Lewis.

A copy, teste

ARMED. MOREHEAD, C.P.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND now opening by DAVID WILLIAMS, at his

*GROCERY STORE,*

on Mill-street, next door but one to Mr. Craig's, and nearly opposite Mr. Gray's store, a handsome assortment of GROCERIES, &c. a-

mongst which are

Almonds,

French Brandy,

Holland gin,

Madeira, Sherry, &

Port wine, 1st qual.

Bottled porter,

Spanish segars,

Lime juice,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young hyson, *Tea*

Jasmine,

Coffee,

Chocolate,

Loaf,

Lump, & *Tea*</



"TO SOAR ALLOFT ON FANCY'S WING."  
For the Kentucky Gazette.

A new translation of ANACREON'S 40th  
O D. E.

Be mine the festive joys to hymn  
To see the Loves in dances swim  
Responsive to the speaking Lyre;  
Round let the purpled Goblets roll  
Enlinking kindling soul to soul  
Symphonius to the sister choir.

While blooming lovely by my side  
I see my darling maid employ'd  
Decking my locks with rosy twigs,  
As round her ivory neck she moves  
In snach un'look'd for kiss her loves  
And drink her fragrant breath divine.

My soul no touch of envy stains  
Fell discord ne'er shall thrill my veins,  
Away with strife o'er flowing bowles!  
Disperse the banges of rosy joys  
That love and mirth unharmonie  
And break the union sweet of souls.

Away ye slaves of care unhappy  
Avant yessons of melancholy  
Be present none but souls like mine!  
To drown all cares in rosy joys  
And friendship warm that never dies  
This, this! may mortals deem divine!

G. B.-K.

From The Emerald.

ANACREONTIC.

ALAS! by every female told:  
"Anacreon is growing old."  
"Take and in the mirror view,  
"Thy wan cheek and faded hue.  
"Insatiate Time, alas! devours,  
"Thy beauty, youth, and ma'ly pow'r.  
"Thy graceful ringlets chang'd to grey  
—This they declare doth age betray!  
Whether this is false or true,  
To every care I bid adieu.  
The weary thoughts of death assuage  
I know is always best for age  
To lengthen out the hours of time,  
With love, with music, and with wine,  
To lull all care and strife to rest,  
And make of little life the best.

W.

A GENUINE BULL.

SAYS Dennis to Paddy, "I can't for my life conceive how a dumb pair are made man and wife,  
Since they can't with the form and the parson accord."  
Says Paddy "you fool, they take each other's word."

The following affecting circumstance lately happened in Paris.

A LADY of fortune and her only daughter, an elegant and lovely young woman, resided in Finsbury St. Germain. A young man of merit and accomplishments, but unaided by the powerful pretensions of suitable fortune, cherished a passion for the young lady, to whom he had frequent access, on account of his being distantly related to her. His affections were requited with return, and before the parent suspected the attachment, the lovers were solemnly engaged. The indications of pure love are generally too unregarded to escape the keen, observing eye of a cold, mercenary mother. She charged her daughter with her fondness, and forbade the distressed lover the house. To close every avenue of hope, she withdrew with her wretched child into Italy, where they remained for two years; at the expiration of which, the mother had arranged for her daughter a match more congenial to her own pride and avarice, with an elderly gentleman, who had considerable fortune and property in the vicinity of Bourdeaux. Every necessary preparation was made for their cruel union, which it was determined should be celebrated in Paris, to which city they returned for that purpose. Two days before the marriage was intended to take place, the young lover, wrought up to frenzy by the intelligence of the approaching nuptials, contrived, by bribing the porter whilst the mother was at the opera with her intended son-in-law, to reach the room of the beloved being from whom he was about to be separated forever. Emaciated by grief, she presented the mere spectre of what she was when he left her. As soon as he entered the room, he fell senseless at her feet, from which state he was roused by the fits of her frightened maniac laughter. She stared upon him like one bewildered. He clasped her with one hand, and with the other drew from his pocket a phial of double-distilled laurel-water; he pressed it to her lips until she had swallowed half its contents the remainder he drank himself. The drug of death soon began to operate. Clasped in each others arms, pale and expiring they reviewed their hard fate, & in a faint & lessening sentence, implored of the great God of mercy, that he would pardon them for what they had done, & that he would receive their spirits into his regions of eternal repose; that he would be pleased, in his divine goodness, to forgive the misjudging severity which had driven them to despair, and would support the unconscious author of it, under the heavy afflictions which their disastrous deaths would occasion.

They had scarcely finished their prayer, when they heard footsteps approaching the room. Madam R., who had been indisposed at the opera, returned home before its conclusion, with the intended bridegroom. The young man awoke, as it were, from his deadly drowsiness, and exerting his last strength, pulled from his breast a dagger, stabbed the expiring being upon whom he doated, to the heart; and, falling upon her body, gave him several mortal wounds. The door opened, and the frantic mother appeared. All the house was in an instant alarmed; and the fatal explanation which furnished the materials of this short and sad recital, was taken from the lips of the dying lover, who had scarcely finished it before he breathed his last.

DOUBLE REWARD.

ALEXANDER the great, we are informed by Arrian, as he was crossing the Euphrates, his turban happened to fall into the river, one of the watermen immediately jumped into the water and swam to it; but as he could not bring it back in his hand, without wetting it, he put it upon his head, & so returned with it. Upon which Alexander gave him a talent of silver, as a present for his zeal to serve him; but at the same time ordered his trial, and in the court of appeals; and head to be struck off for presuming to put on his royal tiara, or turban.

#### THE EFFECT OF NOVELTY.

THE widow of a grandee of Spain wished to marry one of the officers of her household, a gentleman possessed of pleasing person and manners.—The young man with a delicacy which is very rare, for a long time strongly represented to her that such an unequal alliance would subject him to constant opprobrium. The widow, in answer to this objection, had the tail and mane of two beautiful coach-horses cut off: the beasts had been before universally remarked for their handsome appearance; she still however continued to use them, when she paid all her visits. So strange and novel a whim was, at first, the continual topic of conversation among her friends, in a week the astonishment somewhat abated, and in a month it was entirely forgot. "This is exactly what will happen to us," said the lady to the gentleman: "when the novelty is over, the astonishment ceases." This reasoning finished the difficulty, and entirely satisfied the young man's scruples.

D. S. NORTON.

#### WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends having machines in complete operation in Lexington for picking, breaking and carding sheep's wool into rolls, all which will be done at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2 cents for mixing wool of different colours, and 3 cents per pound for picking and breaking Hatter's wool. The burrs and sticks must be extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50 miles without injury. Country linen, feathers and wool received in payment, if delivered in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry, Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the publick's humble servant.

Lexington, August 2, 1806.

We the subscribers being fully sensible of the advantages arising from having our wool prepared on the Carding machine about to be erected in this place by Mr. D. S. Norton, beg leave to recommend it to the Hatters throughout the country, as being of very great utility in the preparation of our wool—must request those of our customers that have been in the habit of breaking their wool for hating, to decline it and bring it in unbroken.

Patterson Bain.

John Lowry.

G. Adams jr.

John Adams.

Jorah Brady.

Sourbray & Montgomery.

William Smith.

#### TAVERNS, STORES & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publick, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WAREHOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAML. JANUARY.

50,000 Dollars for 6 50 !!

NEW-YORK

#### STATE LOTTERY, No. V.

For the promotion of Literature, and other purposes,

To commence drawing on the second Tuesday in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable 30 days after.

The excellency of the present scheme is universally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet offered in the United States.

The Capital Prizes are

30,000 Dollars,  
20,000 Dollars,  
10,000 Dollars,  
5,000 Dollars,  
2,000 Dollars,

Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c.

The first 4000 blanks to be entitled to eight dollars each.

The whole subject to a deduction of 15 percent. In this scheme there is a possibility for one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars. Notwithstanding the great number of Capital prizes in this lottery, there are less than two blanks to a prize.

James Coger.

#### Just Received by WILKINS & TANNEHILL.

And now opening in the store formerly occupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the court house, and for sale by the package, viz:

10 bds. 4th proof Cognac Brandy,

10 — Jamaica Spirits,

10 — Madeira L. P.

10 — Sherry,

4 — Cokmenar,

4 — Port,

8 — Pepper,

10 — Brimstone,

6 — Alum,

15 — Copperas,

10 — Gingz,

10 — Madder,

8 — Chocolate,

50 boxes Segars,

1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves,

Mac and Cinnamon,

Logwood,

10 boxes Young Hyson,

3 TEAS

10 do. Hyson Skin,

35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,

35 bbls. in kegs.

The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.

A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regularly received from Philadelphia, which will enable us to furnish store keepers, or others, upon the lowest terms.

W. T.

#### JOSEPH GRAY,

HAS removed his Store to the stone house, opposite Samuel & George Trotters, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart & Bartlett; and has just received, in addition to his former assortment, a very elegant supply of

GOODS,

which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Lexington, March 5, 1806.

#### SHORT NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are required to make immediate payment to Mr. Hiram Shaw, who is fully authorised to receive the same. A compliance with the above will save trouble and expence.

John Lowrey.

Lexington, September 23, 1806. tf

#### A HANDSOME SEAT FOR SALE.

130 Acres of first rate Land, lying on Boone's creek, Clarke county, about 11 miles east of Lexington, being part of the late Col. David Robinson's military Ryefield tract, about 60 acres cleared, and under tolerable good fence, with three never failing springs of excellent water, and flock water in abundance the season throughout; a good peach orchard, and two dwelling houses, with other cabbins adjoining. Gentlemen wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

WM. ROBINSON JR.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on the head of Jessamine creek in Jessamine county, on the 23d of June, a negro man named PETER, about 43 or 4 years of age, slender made, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of an uncommon brisk, lively walk, rather of a down look when spoken to. I will give ten dollars if taken in the state, & all reasonable charges if delivered to me; or if taken out of the state twenty dollars and all reasonable charges.

James Coger.

July 9, 1806. tf. pd. 3s.

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, about the first of June last, a bright bay Gelding, six or seven years old, about fifteen hands one inch high, blind of one eye, (the eye is funk) with a long switch tail, thod all round, no brand that I recollect. The above reward to be paid on the delivery of the horse to me in Lexington, or by giving such information as will enable me to get him again, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

Jas. BEATTY,

August, 19, 1806. tf.

#### FOR SALE,

A Convenient Brick House and Lot, in a public part of the Town of Lexington. Apply at this office

#### INDIANA TERRITORY.

BY William Henry Harrison, Governor, and Commander in chief of the Indiana Territory.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that it would be more convenient for the ensuing session of the Legislature to commence on Monday the third day of November next, rather than on the 27th day of October to which it stood prorogued, I have thought fit to issue this my Proclamation proroguing the General Assembly of the Territory until the said first Monday in November then to meet at the town of Vincennes. And the members of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives are directed then and there to give their attendance accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Territory at Vincennes, this 20th day of September 1806, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-first.

Wm. HENRY HARRISON.

By the Governor,

JOHN GIBSON, Secy.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

I intend to remove my family from the state of Kentucky early next spring, therefore request all persons with whom I have any concerns, either as trustee, executor, administrator or guardian; or in any other manner whatsoever, to call on me for settlement on or before the fifteenth day of January next; as that is the time contemplated for my departure. Also those in arrears with me to make payment. I have some papers lodged with me for safe keeping, which shall I leave with William G. Johnson of Scott county.

BARTLET COLLINS.

Scott county, October 25, 1806. tf

#### LAST NOTIC

A LL who are indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Laquan, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co., John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indifference will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—TO BACCO, HEMP, and HOGS LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1805, tf

#### VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N